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The Sun's News.

The eruption of the Pelee volcano in Martinique took place a few minutes before 8 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, May 8.

A despatch dated St. Thomas, May 7, conspicuously printed in double-leaded type in THE SUN of the next day, first gave prominence to the forewarning of the great disaster. It told of the eruption on the island of Martinique, and indicated its alarming character. It is very remarkable that on May 8 all other important New York papers buried in obscure corners of their sheets the very little intelligence they had received of this starting premonition of the awful calanuty which was to come on that very day. Only in THE SUN was due importance given to the news.

On Friday, May 9, the day after the volcano's explosion, THE SUN had nearly two columns of news of the event direct from the nearest available point, supplemented by other reports by way of London and despatches from Washington. These first despatches told in substance the full extent of the disaster, the appalling loss of life, and the destruction of all the shipping in St. Pierre harbor. When the news began to come in. THE SUN received and printed more of it than any other paper, and the despatches were the most intelligent and accurate laid before the public.

On Saturday, May 10, the second day after the disaster, THE SUN gave the first full details of the terrible experience of the steamer Roddam, the first news of how many of the crew of the Roraima were saved, and, above all, the first news that the island of St. Vincent also was overwhelmed. Moreover, the superior fulness and accuracy of THE SUN's details of the St. Pierre calamity published in the paper of that day were demonstrated by the circumstance that the same news appeared in other New York papers the next day or the succeeding day.

On Sunday, May 11, THE SUN gave the first full details of the extent and character of the disaster at St. Vincent, in a column and a half cable despatch from St. Lucia. This was the most important news of that day. THE SUN'S story was complete. Those of other papers gave barely more than an outline of what had happened, intelligence that THE SUN had already printed the day before.

On Monday, May 12, THE SUN printed the first account of the exploration of the ruins of St. Pierre. Our correspondent entered the devastated town with the first detachment of French soldiers. and he gave to the world for the first time a minute and graphic description of the havor wrought by the volcano, with the first definite assurance that with hardly an exception every human being in the doomed city had been killed. This despatch was cabled to Europe. from which it came back again to this country and it was reprinted in driblets on several successive days by the other newspapers of New York. It was this despatch also which first brought to the knowledge of the world the alarming state of affairs existing at Fort de France and the imperative necessity of immediate food supplies to save from starvation the thousands who were flocking into that place.

These are simple and incontestable facts, and we relate them in no vaunting spirit merely, but in order that all the readers of THE SUN may know that they have been kept better and more fully informed regarding one of the greatest events in the history of the world than have been the readers of any other paper; and also because we are gratified by this demonstration of the superiority of the system of gathering the news of the world which has been organized by this paper at the cost of infinite pains and very great expenditure of money.

The Vegetarian Husband

As a rule, the vegetarians seem to be amiable and tolerant persons, against whom it would be wrong to quote the case of Nebuchadnezzar. They are enthusiastic, a good many of them. They would like to wean the meat eater from the error of his ways and teach him to eat what is good for him. This disposition indicates philanthropy rather lieve that their diet is good for man. They do right in trying to persuade him to take it. They want to lengthen the meat eater's years, save him from surfeits and indigestions, make him healthy and happy. Possessing, as they think and as may be true enough, the secret of keeping in good condition and of avoiding gross habits of feeding, they cannot but pity their less fortunate brothers and wish to save them. Yet their humane endeavors are without excess or violence. The vegetarian restaurants have no "pullers-in " and the meat eaters are allowed to go on their sanguinary way, not always without rebuke but usually without punishment.

Once in a while there is an exception. Take the Cleveland case of DENNIS sued for a divorce from ERNEST DENNIS. She averred that her husband was not found our that he was very " set " in his of two hours and a half." bride had to cat vegetarian dishes or go | Baltimore is about 1,750 geographical in the strategic framing of campaigns,

without eating altogether. It may have been her prejudice, her nervousness or her fault, but her husband's diet didn't agree with her. She dwindled, peaked and pined. She couldn't get enough to She grew thin on the unsubstantial banquets which made her husband stout. He was increasing and she was decreasing. His stern missionary labors for the downfall of meat may have been sincere, but he forgot that crankism shouldn't begin at home. The table groaned with things which the woman couldn't or wouldn't eat. She grew tired of chameleon's diet. She packed

commune with his vegetables. The Judge granted a decree. * In denying his wife the food which to her was a necessity of life, he was guilty of neglect," said the Judge. The husband took this view of the matter or else he had rather lose a wife than modify his ardor for vegetarianism. He wrote a letter to the Judge, asking that the separation asked for be given. But what shall be thought of the wisdom of the man who forces his notions of diet upon his wife? Would even patient GRISELDA have borne patiently the command to abstain from butcher's meat and live on greengrocer's stuff? Of the many queer fish that get married, and squabble about it at their leisure, the husband with a system of diet which he insists upon driving down the throat of the party of the second part is not the least queer.

What Is the Use?

The first impression produced by the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession, with its substitute creed, or brief statement of the Reformed faith. is of a sharp literary decline from the original standard. Relatively, the product of the Committee of Revision is a feeble piece of literary and intellectual work

The next impression is of its utter futility as a means of appeasing the contemporary revolt against the Confession formulated by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, more than three hundred years ago, as an expression of the Reformed faith at a time of positive and devout religious belief and consequent bitter religious controversy.

The purpose of the revision is to satisfy, or, at least, placate the sceptical sentiment induced by the modern scientific theory of evolution, with its postulate of man's gradual elevation from the lowest beginnings in the scale of nature as a substitute for the theological postulate of the precipitate fall of man from original righteousness and communion with Gop.

Our whole theological system proceeds primarily from this Fall to the scheme of Redemption by the sacrifice of JESUS. The theory of evolution, by its substitution of natural progress, eliminates the

Redemption. The conflict between the two is, therefore, radical and irreconcilable; yet it is to this conflict that the demand for the revision of the Westminster Confession is attributable. It is a demand that the very cornerstone of the system of Christian theology shall be rejected and natural causes be substituted for supernatural

As the revision which has been reported to the General Assembly could not satisfy the scientific theory without the complete surrender of the theological with nothing upon which to stand, the effort of the revisers was to conciliate it by seeming to rub off the rough edges of the inevitable conclusions from the premise of an omnipotent and omniscient sovereignty by a personal Gop. With feeble hands they sought to tear away from man the faculty of logical reason, or, at least, to anæsthetize it by means of rhetorical soporifies of strictly " upto-date " compounding.

Accordingly, they have satisfied neither fashionable evolutionism nor old-time creationism. The violence of the irrepressible conflict between these two is not mollified in the least measure by retaining Creation, the Fall and the Atonement, as they must do necessarily commit themselves to the very consequences, and all the consequences, so bravely accepted by the ancient Confession; while the scepticism they would even as effective a debater as Jules appease proceeds with like courage to all the necessary conclusions from

the contrary theory of evolution. What, then, was the use of the committee's expending so long and so great Both were anti-clerical, and were suplabor on a revision which leaves untouched the very question in dispute? Why should the ripe and strong intellect to deal clericalism such a shattering of the General Assembly waste itself in the discussion of so flimsy a construction? By the side of the Westminster Confession the fabric is as weak philosophically as it is in literary form. It is a refreshment to pass from the dainty prettiness of the new to the severe and stately dignity of the old.

than fanaticism. The vegetarians be- The Constant Tremor of the Earth. The disturbance of the earth's crust caused by the severe earthquake that inflicted much damage in Guatemala, on April 18, was duly recorded by the seismograph at Johns Hopkins University. Reports of the records made by these instruments at other points of observation will probably be received later. The earth movement at Baltimore was, of course, too slight to be detected except by the delicate instruments now used at many scientific stations to record such phenomena; but the evidence that the rock vibrations caused by the shocks in Guatemala extended far northward in this continent is conclusive. Dr. REID, who read the instrumental record at Johns Hopkins, says:

against DENNIS. Mrs. MARIE DENNIS about 930 o'clock last Friday night. For about The first measurable shock reached Baltimore four minutes the disturbance was slight. Then it suddenly became stronger. The heaviest shock only a vegetarian, but wished to be the | was recorded about 9.40 o'clock. It soon subsided cause of vegetarianism in others. She to a lower degree of violence, but the disturbance didn't know until after the marriage was comparatively strong for an hour and a half. that he was not carnivorous. She soon | The whole disturbance was apparent over a space

notions of food. He wouldn't allow any The distance of the city of Guatemala, ment to be brought into the house. The near the area of extreme violence, from sight of intellectual strength displayed

the far-reaching effects of earthquake disturbances. Very violent shocks, for example, originating in Asia, have been recorded by the seismograph at Dr. JOHN MILNE'S observatory on the Isle felt for hundreds of miles from the place of original disturbance. The jar caused by the Charleston earthquake was felt here in New York and it was estimated by the Government experts who studied that the earthquake wave travelled at her trunks and left the vegetarian to and that the rocks were affected to a depth of twelve miles beneath our feet in this city. It is only within the past twelve or fifteen years, however, that the seismograph has been used to record earth movements that are not otherwise perceptible. It has long been known that Japan is a land of many earthquakes; but it was not discovered till Dr. MILNE set up his seismograph in Tokio that Japan is in constant state

The beginning of international seismographic observations is still more recent. In 1892, the late Dr. von REUBER-PASCHWITZ devised a seismograph which was used in the University very distant earthquakes had an influence upon the movement of the pendulum and that the rate of speed with which these disturbances are transmitted through the rocks might be accurately determined. The results of these observations and of those of Dr. MILNE in Japan greatly interested the scientific world, and the idea was suggested that regular seismic observations made in many parts of the world would promote the study of earthquake phenomena.

The Geographical Congress at London in 1895 adopted a resolution acknowledging "the utility and the scientific necessity of an international system of stations for the observation of earthquakes." This suggestion bore fruit. Seismic observations are now carried on at a large number of stations throughout the world. The reports are collated by a committee and the results are published every year in the British Association Report.

The science of seismology, in this brief time, has grown beyond the mere recording of earthquakes and their effects. In the advanced study of earth movements, made possible by the earlier years of seismic observaparison with the almost incessant movein substance, that all the observations regarded as fowl. collected go to show that the surface of the earth is neither fixed nor firm, but is in a state of continuous flutter; and that it must, in fact, be regarded as disturbed by every redistribution of matter on the surface, even by movements of air and water as well as by the violent effects of earthquakes and volcanic eruntions

The Outcome of the French General Election.

It was a question of measures, not of was recently the French electorate. Practically, the voters were called upon to say whether M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, who has been Prime Minister for about two years and a half, should retain the post for an indefinite period. A negative reply was desired to invest the Chief Magistrate of the French Republic with all the powers of an American President; by the Monarchists, avowed or disguised; by the Bonapartists, who imagine that a pidbiscite would make an emperor of Prince VICTOR NAPOLEON; and by the friends of the religious orders that have been expelled from France. All of these factheir transparent literary trickery. By tions were outvoted, however, and the result of the second balloting shows that | Crozer. M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, who has broken or give up the whole system of theology all records as regards the continuous tenon which the Church is founded, they ure of the highest Ministerial office under the Third Republic, continues in power. No one would pretend that he is as

great an orator as was GAMBETTA, or FERRY. In the public mind, moreover, those men personified the republican regime in a sense that has never been approached by any of their successors. posed to have the courage of their Grand Sachem." opinions. Yet neither of them ventured blow as the present Prime Minister administered last year by the law against those religious associations that were exercising educational functions. The truth seems to be that M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU possesses the Cromwellian faculty, the power of enforcing his will politician in France since the days of the Convention. His colleagues, although at the outset they were ostensibly incongruous to a degree unparalleled even in the annals of the Third Republic, have not revolted, much less seceded; they have proved, on the contrary, docile instruments in the hands of their chief. M. MILLEBAND, the Socialist, from whom much trouble was expected, has proved CASSE, whose management of the Foreign Office has received commendation, even from anti-Ministerialists, has not ventured to take an independent line. For the first time since the brief appearances of GAMBETTA and JULES FERRY in the place of supreme authority, the Premier has effaced his colleagues in the popular imagination, and Frenchmen have experienced the grateful, but novel, sensation of a strong man at

Whether the deep impression made by the present Premier's individuality will help to consolidate republican institutions in France is a different question. It is a mistake to assume that the French imagination is fired only by the

miles. But far more striking evidences or in tactical combinations on the field have been recorded in recent years of of battle. Few Frenchmen have left a deeper imprint on the minds of their countrymen than RICHELIEU, who was an ecclesiastic, and COLBERT, who was a jureerat. Up to the 18th Brumaire, when BONAPARTE overturned the Conof Wight. It has been known for ages stitutional fabric, the real masters of that the effects of earthquakes are often ; France in the Revolutionary epoch were not the Generals who gained victories on the frontier, but MIRABEAU, DAN-TON, ROBESPIERRE and BARRAS, not one of whom was a soldier, although the last-named had some pretensions all the phenomena of that occurrence to military capacity. Neither was it military prestige that made BOULANGER the rate of about 17,000 feet a second, dangerous, but rather the astonishing successes gained by him at the ballotbox, when, under the Scrutin de Liste, he swept one provincial Department after another, and, ultimately, triumphed in the Department of the Seine itself. For a good many years the Parisians have been haunted by the suspicion, not by any means entirely unweicome, that M. CONSTANS has in him the stuff of a dictator. The secret of the present Premier's exceptional grasp of office is probably to be found in the conviction that he is endowed with strength and will, the gift of making men obey him, the innate power of domination. In such hands Frenchmen feel safe; and they are not wholly to be blamed for of Strasburg. It was soon found that the instinctive distrust with which they survey the working of institutions nominally free under a system of intense centralization which has impaired, if it has not destroyed, the babit of self-

The fact that the majority of French men have begun to lean on M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU may make them the more imnations and intolerant when his turn comes to be succeeded by men of only average calibre.

To-day and To-morrow.

. Special Strike Schedule, No. 1, the price list of coal put out by the retail dealers yesterday, is an impressive sign of the time

As a result of the anthracite strike, every man who burns coal must pay more for it. That, however, is not the whole story. In the many places where coal hitherto has been bought and sold nothing will be paid for it, because there will be no sale. Industry must stop altogether, because of inability to pay the new price of coal or because there is no demand for manufacture.

The hardship wrought by the higher price of beef is luxury compared to the effect of the anthracite coal strike. Yet we observe nowhere in quarters recently tions, the great violence of earthquakes so excited in demanding the prosecuis becoming less important in com- tion of the alleged Beef Trust a demand for the prosecution of the Miners' Union. ments of a gentler type. Thus, a scien- the direct cause of the increase in the tific writer, summing up the conclusions price of coal. While one party is rereached in Dr. MILNE's latest book, says, garded as flesh, the other seems to be

THE SUN is not chiding the miners for exercising their right to strike any more than it chides the operators for not accepting the miners' terms. It is moving about a position of equilibrium, | merely calling public attention to facts well worthy of it.

> The Comte DR ROCHAMBRAU bears & name which insures to him the sympathy and regard of the American people. He and his associates come to the United States at a time when the relations of Frenchmen and Americans are especially cordial, when France is grateful for the quick American kindness to Martinique and Americans are their old ally. Everybody will join us in wishing that the visitors may have a mighty good timu" and the strength to endure patiently the torrents of supposed French

We present here some extracts from Frigiven by the so-called Nationalists, who day's SCN that have an interesting bearing on the theory that Mr. CROKER has been out of New York politics:

"I sent him [NIXON] a cable in answer to the one he sent me Tuesday, teiling him to do as he "Replying to queries, I said let them vote as

they pleased, but if I was in New York I would vote for VAN WYCK."-Richard Croker. " In every letter and telegram I have sent them I have told them to support NIXON."-Richard

"The last time [the slate was brought to me] a

cablegram came with it stating that the list was correct."-Lewis Nizon. " VAN WYCK, if he wante ft, or McCLELLAN or ROOSEVELT." - Cablegram from Croker to Meyer. *Mr. CROKER sent this cable in response to one from the 'kitchen cabinet,' headed by Mr. Mayan and ANDREW PREEDMAN, MAURICE PRATRERSON and DANIEL P. MACMAHON, who wanted to know whom the Tammany Society should elect Grand

Sachem at the meeting on Monday night. "Some of Mr. Van WTCK's friends do not want him to accept Mr. CROKER's offer to make him

Since the Atlantic cable was laid the ocean has never been very wide, anyway.

The memory of Rear Admiral Sampson should be spared things like this in the Independent by a Schley partisan, Mr. PARK BENJAMIN:

"To the writer's positive knowledge his relations with Admiral SCHLEY up to the fall of 1899, when that officer went to South America to take comupon subordinates and supporters to an | mand of the South Atlantic squadron (where he extent not exhibited by any republican remained for the ensuing two years, were not only friendly but cordial."

That is morally impossible. WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON hated fraud. He despised it and shunned it. And he was not a man who pretended to other feelings

The preservation of the parks is always difficult. There is a perpetual effort by ignorance, vandalism and perversity to evade the regulations prescribed for their entirely tractable, and even M. Dei- safety, and the efforts of the police to

as they stand confounded before him. He jostles

them a few steps, saying:

Thought these fleids were common, did yes Strangers to New York, I suppose. you get off, before I throw you off."

" If they turn to make for the nearest walk, he runs in front of them, turns them about, and com mands them to return in their tracks—the wa they came. When the common is clear he prowis in the more sheltered places, in the hope of finding a girl bent over a book or an artist at his ease!

One would think that this was from the yellowest of the journals of that color that infest the city. As a matter of fact, it is from the Evening Post.

The Board of Control of the National League, of which Mr. JOHN T. BRUSH of Cincinnati is President, deserves credit for promptly suspending CLARKE of Pittsburg and TENNEY of Boston, two players who recently fought on the field, thinking. of course, that the old days of ruffianism were still fashionable. If all the Presi dente are loval to the League they will very soon get out of the players' heads the idea that baseball is a free fight.

THE SUN described recently a suit begun by Kansas against Colorado to prevent the latter from diminishing the flow of the Arkansas River through Kansas by the extension of the Colorado system of To this Colorado has anirrigation. swered that she has a right to use her own water as she likes. In the Denver Republican of Monday

who happen to belong to the Church which has dignified him with the title of prelate. I am moved to comment on this latest outbreak of his, lest a people, characteristically reverent toward authority, should fall to distinguish between the weight that attaches to an episcopal utterance and the significance of words let fall from the lips of a rather excited after-dinner speaker.

Bishop Kelley seems to assume that the terms American and Catholic are, at least partially, exclusive of each other, He is wrong. "Catholic refers to a man's religion: "American indicates the race to which he belongs, the government to which he renders allegiance, or, as in Bishop Kelley's case, the land where he happens to have been born. This is the usage of popular language, of eccle-lastical documents, of census returns: and even the right reverend orator himself, despite his expression of displeasure will continue to be classed as an "American Catholic by those who know no more of him than his supposed loyalty to the Catholic Church and to the United States.

One other point. The Bishop declaimed right vigorously against the idea of "national Catholicism." He displayed no great courage—not to mention intelligence—in taking up this theme in the presence of men who never have tried, and never will try, to uncatholicize the church by the formation of a national religious trust. But will the doughty champion of supernational ideals take a con-d-tent attitude when next he appears in Romer—in Rome where he once was known as an "American," in Rome where his heart still lingers, will he then denounce the Italian monopoly of the Papacy? Will he attack the Italian personnel of congregation—that venture to rule the universal church? Will he oppose the almost exclusive selection of italians as nuncios, delegates, and dipionation of the proper in the estimate and independent officials? Will he demand an impartial tion that venture to rule the universal Church? Will be oppose the almost exclusive selection of Italians as nuncios, delegates, and dipionatic officials? Will be demand an impartial distribution of the cardinalste among the nations of the world? Will be obstruct the imposition of Italian customs, institutions and devotions on the other races represented in the church? Will be challenge the Roman prelates—as a better man than he challenged the American episcopate, in the presence of an Apostolic delegate—to tell what sacredness there is in Europe more than in America? Or will be forget all his brave little, bold little, loud little speeches that rang so their in the newpapers: will be forget these, and lick spittle with the noblest Romans of them all? If Bishop Kelley wishes to be considered above the petty narrowness of nationalism, let him prove it by proclaiming himself in orposition to molopoly in the interests of any race. European or whatever it may be if, however, he has taken upon himself to champion the rights, of the sacredness, of any nation, as over against the people among which he is usually classed, then, let him learn that there is a limit beyond which riduulous speeches, even if made by a "Roman prelate, cease to be amusing. In Heaven's name, therefore, and for the sake of the religion that he is supposed to represent, let name, therefore, and for the sake of the re-ligion that he is supposed to represent, let him cease his seditious, un-Catholic, and anti-American speeches. The Catholic dergy and the Catholic people of this country heartly repudiate him and the like of him.

NEW YORK, May 16. AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

"THERE IS NO DEATH."

Col. Posey S. Wilson's Error as to the

Authorship of the Famous Lines. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! In last Sun day's Sun I find a communication from Col. Posey S. Wilson of Alexandria, Va., in which he says: "I fancy that Drummond of Hawthornden and Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty would bewilder a Tribune writer, since I once read, in that journal, an claborate essay on Bulwer's "There Is No Death," which he ascribed to a Mr. McCreery of Dubuque,

Will Mr. Wilson be so kind as to inform me, and the public, through The Sire, in which one of Mr. Bulwer's works the poem, "There is No heath," can be found:

WARRINGTON, May 12.

Mr. Wilson was betrayed by his earnestness into an error. Bulwer never wrote, and, more to the point in his case, never claimed to have written, There is No Beath." That quatrals was written by Mr McCreery in 1862, and published in Arthur's Home Magazine in July, 1863. There it was seen and appreciated by it. Bulines, who sent it ever his own name to the Chicago Farmers' Adjustic A compositor, not being familiar with the name of Bulmer, but knowing that of Bulwer, changed a later to the control in the contr letter in the tame of the claimant to the authorship of the poem, and since then many persons, Col. Wilson among them, have ascribed the poem to the English writer.

Jury Duty-At the Herlihy Trial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS No. The treat-ment by Judge Scott of the special jury called yesterday in the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, to try Capt. Heritay, may go far to explain why jury service is impopular.

A panel of imaelected men was summoned. It was

why jury service is impopulated. It was safety, and the efforts of the police to do their duty are made the harder by occasional demagogic gush about their heartlessness or "brutality" in keeping people off the grass or in preventing them from injuring the shrubbery. Here is a glaring instance of it, intended to be a description of the Park police:

From snow until snow, the policemen revel in their sport. All day long the sounds of their whisties fill the air. Here is one who comes suddenly to the edge of a great meadow, and seeing in the distance an infant toddiling in the grass, a wee speck of a thing in that big open space, he descends upon in with the roar of a bull, and sends it screaming in fright to its nurse. Perhaps he is fortunate enough to find a young couple waiking quietly across. If so, it is impossible to describe the threatening contempt with which he confronts them.

What are you doing here' he asks menacingir, as they stand confounded before him. He josties

Is it any matter of surprise that men wish to avoid

CUBA'S FIRST WARSHIP.

The Story of Col. Prenties Ingraham Hornet.

"While there is a good deal of talk these

days about Cuba," said the man who likes to converse, "it should not be forgotten that the man who was first to float the Cuban flag over an armed deck is in New York city is not bloviating about it, either He is Col. Prentiss Ingraham, author, traveller, soldier sailer and a let of other things. In the sum-mer of 1869 Col. Ingraham bought, in New ork city, for the large sum of \$5, the steamer Hornet, which had once been the Lady Ster-ling, a blockade runner captured by the United States Government and made a despatch boat for the service of President Lincoln. A weakhy Cuban living in New York had bought her from the Government, and he sold her to Col Ingraham for \$5 because he wanted to. You see she had to belong to somebody and Col. Ingraham was the best man because he knew his business. She made two trips to Cuba, as a filibuster carrying arms which she took on board at sea so not to implicate the United States in any act against a friendly Government, Spain being on terms with us at the time. Ingraham was in command
'In October of 1869 she cleared from Phil-

adelphia for Liverpool and put in at Halifax under stress of weather, or so it was stated. Here she was met by Ad iral Edward Higgins, an ex-Confederate officer and formerly of the United States Navy. The Hornet remained at Halifax until suspicion pointed so strongly her way that the English authoriwater as he likes.

In the Denver Republican of Monday last we find the same essential issue raised between two Colorado cities. Colorado Springs and Pueblo, the former denying the latter's right to diver the water of Beaver Creek, in which Colorado Springs is interested. The Kansas-Colorado suits one of the most interesting now before the Supreme Court.

RISHOP KEILEY.

Some Severe Criticism of the Pastor Who Lately Revited the President.

**To the Editor or The Stn-Sir: Will you kindly accord me the privilege of a few words in reference to a speech reported in the public press as having been delivered last Wednesday afternoon at the New Willard Hotel in Washington? Lallude to the remarks made at the annual banquet of the Alumin Association of the American College of Rome, by a gentleman who, of late, seems bent on the actual attention to himself by the very cheep expedient of sensational public unterances. It is reported in the Washington? Lallude to the remarks made at the annual banquet of the Alumin Association of the American College of Rome, by a gentleman who, of late, seems bent on by a gentleman who, of late, seems bent on by a gentleman who, of late, seems bent on by the subject of the Chief Executive of this nation, Bishop Kelley, it seems, is now to turn his unpleasant attentions toward those of his fellow citizens who happen to belong to the Church which has dignined him with the title of prelate ha ties were about to seize her a second time, though she had already been searched and

From the Man Who Is Engaged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: YOU and your two correspondents have given me some hard knocks in regard to the unfortunate problem which I submitted to you recently Perhaps I have deserved such comments in part, but not as a whole, In his letter of the 15th inst, C. R. T. has struck from the shoulder, and, sound as some his arguments may be, I must take exception to his assertion that it was not "love" which impelled me to break, in the spirit only

which impelled me to break, in the spirit only

for my engagement still stands), the pledge
I have made and intend to maintain.

No doubt C. R. T. will acknowledge there is
such a thing as "calf love"—a lad's love—
which is only a fancy and not the love of a
mature man. Unfortunately, a youth of 22 than a boy, while a woman of the same numher of years is far more matures, unfortu-nately, I say, at that age one cannot always discrimente between "fool's gold" and the

frue metal.

Had my love for this second woman sprung from any admiration of physical attractions—had she been beautiful, say, which she is not—C. R. T's assertion that such a sentiment on my part was "a fickle and transitory passion."

not—C. R. T's assertion that such a sentiment on my part was "a fickle and transitory passion, a vagarious and polygamous instinct," might have been true.

I had never thought to find any one with whom I could stand in such perfect sympathy alike of tast's and thought as this woman, who was meant for me as clearly as I was meant for her. And yet, in spite of your advice and that of your correspondent of yesterday, I mean, as I say, to stand by my engagement. I could not buy happiness at such a dear price as the breaking of it would entail. While in my first letter I may have seemed in doubt as to the right course, I am determined now in what I believe to be the only hororable solution.

My advice to young men may be worth something: Do not offer yourselves to the first girl you admire; wait. What you think is love may be only whim, passion, fancy—any of the spurious cours which pass in this world of short-sighted mistakes.

C. R. T. "says "An engagement of marriage is the most solemn contract into which a man eather. If this is so, where does marriage itself come in?

While I may not entirely convince him that my mistortune is more that of fate than of unworthy instinct. I hope he will expendent to the last made, and which I do not think I deserve.

New York, May 26

NEW YORK, May 26

Judicial Decisions. To THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Related to your sensible leading article in Friday's

issue of THE SUN on the subject of the excessive number of judicial decisions is the subject of the reason for so many appeals. The fault lies in a great measure in the number of ill-considered or ill-digested decisions at Trial Term A Judge, for instance, dismiss a complaint at the close of the plaintif's proof on the alleged ground that there is no sufficient evidence to go to the jury. The proof on the alleged ground that there is no sufficient evidence to go to the jury. The litigants in the case are thus involved in the delay and expense of an alspeal, and in numerous instances those cases are sent back for retrial on the ground that so far from the proof being deficient, it was almost superabundantly convincing, with the frequent result and hardship that often material witnesses who had testified on the first trial have meanwhile died, or left the State, or cannot be found, or their recollection of the events originally vestified to has become obscured by time. A partial remedy for the grievance would be the official publication in every reported appeal of the name of the Judge who had been caught mapping. Every report of an appeal from a trial Judge states that the appeal is taken from a judgment had at Trial Term, why not give the name of the Judge so as to put him on his mettle in future cases. The blunders of Judges are something appailing, and in some instances their ignorance of ruding attributions are partially decreased. Hacklist incapable Judges, I say, May 16.

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In considering the question of labor unions, strikes and all the real or alleged evils attending this movement, it is well to remember that all labor which is not organized gets starvation

We hear a great deal about voluntary increase of wages, but these acts on the part of capitalists are to forestall strikes.

Why is it that the rich are growing richer and that the poor are ground down? It is the power of pell which debauches the Legislature and the bench.

This is an age of combination and it is to be hoped that lator will stand shoulder to shoulder and win the fight, which means material and intellectual progress and a life above slavery and drudgery for a mere pittance.

New York, May 17

Hy Way of a Delicary.

We used to see our heart's desire fee cream and system take. But soon the mercentry maids Will make us order steak

From the Gallipolts Bullets

NO INVITATION FROM GERMAN Selection of Officers to Military Many

vres Indefinitely Postponed WASHINGTON, May 17. The announce ment by the Secretary of War of the seltion of army officers to attend the milita managuvres in Germany pext fall has 1. indefinitely postponed. It was stated so weeks ago that Germany had invited country to send representatives to manguvree and the Secretary of War of termined upon the officers who would detailed for this service. It now appears that no formal invitation has reached

When Prince Henry was here he express the wish that the President send sever army officers to Germany on the occasiof the manutures and so far no other invitation has been given. It was though by the officials here that a formal request would be forthcoming, and in anticipation of its arrival Gen. Leonard Wood and Gen. Corbin were selected as the request sentatives. Owing to the fact that its request has not yet arrived no announcement has been made of the selection of these officers. Gen. Wood leaves hiavant on May 20, and after a short trip to the United States will go to Europe on leave for several months. He will be in Europe when the manutures begin and should be the selection of the s of the mang-uvres and so far no oth when the manurures begin and sh the invitation arrive in time he will directed to go to Berlin.

In Memory of Madame Blavatsky

From the San Francisco Chronicie San Francisco Lodge of the University Brotherhood and Theosophical Society has a meeting in commemoration of the life at rell street, last night. The features of the programme were music, readings from sacre

programme were music, readings from sacred books and a culogy delivered on Dr Alles Griffiths, who said in part.

The whole world owes Blavatsky a delivered of gratitude as one of its redeemers. While the few may be tardy in acknowledgment of her as one of humanity's helpers, the masses have already begun to recognize her as such. The rouls of men are awakening to the inspiring consciousness that they are divine; that the only thing to fear is wrong doing.

William Q Judge was the successor of Blavatsky Ratherine Tingley successed Judge and is now the leader of the Theosophical movement throughout the world, with international headquarters at Point Loma, in Blavatsky stated the movement Judge consolidated and systematized it. Katherine Ting-

solidated and systematized it, Katherine It extends and practically applies it to has affairs.

"May Day" Feding Out

From London Engineering.
It is barely ten years ago that May Day was pre-claimed as "Labor's Festival," processions we-organized, demonstrations were held, for speeches were made, and the social democrati revolution was prophesied. This year, with the exception of a small gathering at the Alexandre Palace, there was scarcely an attempt to for-gather on May Day for any purpose whatso-ever, except at the "crowning of the May Queen at Knutsford, some children's processions, and horse and donkey parades in a few places. The perfervid enthusiasm of ten years ago has burnt

Even the orators of that remote period so longe walk the stage, but are content, some of them least, to write a word in order to keep alive the memory of days long past. At the Alexandre Palace the now obsolete aspirations for the State to usurp everything—"take over" they called it "the means of production, distribution, and ra change," were expressed, but mildly as compared with years ago, as though the organizers of the gathering desired to keep up continuity in the demand, and avert the accusation of abandonment Manchester made no sign, except in the usual parades, in which labor had no status. Liverpool was silent; so were Leeds, Birmingham, and al was silent: so were beeds, reminingain, and an the other great centres of industry, where aforetime, in the early '90s, martial music was heard, banners and flags were flaunting in the breeze, and the apostles of the New Age proclaimed death to capitalism, universal brotherhood, and a collective state of society is all that perialized to wealth lective state of society in all that pertained to wealth and labor. It is well to recall those short-lived out bursts, as the recollection may temper the tone and language of future labor leaders when they essay a crusade against all that is for a semething that, in their opinion, ought to be.

Singularly enough, May Day celebrations and feetivities, as labor demonstrations, were almost wholly abandoned on the Continent.

True Story of Flying Childon

From the London Speciator. SIR: I happened to read in the Speciator of April Sin: I happened to read in the Surf," and among 26 a review of "A History of the Turf," and among other interesting comments something of the his tory of Flying Childers. The late Mr. Childers gave The Duke of Devonshire of the period was the habit of buying young raceborses from Mr Childers of Cantley, near Doncaster; and on one occasion, having purchased several, Mr. Childen him, and you have paid me so handsomely for others that I will throw him in with the lot." He was, therefore, brought to Chatsworth, and but for an accident would have remained neglected and untried, being for a time used as the post

horse. On one occasion, as the lad was riding him back with letters, the Duke's trainer was galloping some of his horses in the park. One of them being an indifferent starter, and the poshorse, Flying Childers, being pulled up by his rider to see the horses in training, the trainer aske him to lead oil the bad starter, when to the amaze ment of all present Plying Childers easily gailoped away from his competitor, was put in train ing, and became one of the most celebrated of the raceborses of the past. JOHN PRIA. FLAN HOW, ULVEBOTON, Lancashire.

Religion and Education in Germany

From the Ethical Record.

As is well known, all children in Germany must share in the orthodox religious instruction that obtains in the public schools, unless they receive religious teaching from some parish school recognized by the State. In consequence of this obligation, it happens that the children of free thinkers are forced to accept a public school training in even ridicule.

The German Ethical Societies are consequently devoting themselves to demonstrate by spoke and written words, in widespread propagand that the problem of public school ethical instruc-tion can be solved far more successfully by mean of a teaching whose sanctions do not depend of beliefs or unbeliefs, but are based on common spiritual experience. Schools that replace dox matte religious teaching by moral instruction are forbidden in Germany. Hence the German eth icists can only point to the rample of America and must content themselves with arranging courses in moral instruction in nearby Switzer

Zola, According to Mr. Le Ronz.

From the Commercial Advertiser.
In his last lecture at the Chicago University the penetration of a critic who absolutely understands his countrymen and their productions. It was Zola, the historian, who moved Le Rour to patriotic eloquence. "I have never," he said "seen Zola's book, 'Le Débacle,' in the house of a respectable French family. Here one sees I convert table. I cannot admit that the history on every table. I cannot admit that the hist of my country be so falsely recorded. Zola gives to his characters very little life as individuals. is in the treatment of the masses that be exercise his soul—the coarse, mediocre masses, made of the average type, whose united action carrie something fatal with it."

Mr. Le Roux concluded by analyzing the "grea and important side" of Zola's works. His peac mism and misanthrophy are, he considers, con trary to Fespril Francats, which stays soon humored and confident in the future. Zola has a profound pity for human suffering. Woman perplexes him. People think in this country has without knowledge or understanding Zola is a hermit, a Benedictine monk. He married young an excellent woman; they have had no cassaren He knows nothing of paternity, which might have revealed to him the veritable meaning of life. He never entered a Paris salon in his life. Had he not lived close within the four walls of his study fillumined by his brilliant imagination, he would have seen that life has more human proportions than certain monsters that decorate the meder val churches. When he had been one monion in Rome the Queen Margherita requested as interview with him, during which he told het that he had occupied four weeks in procuring his material for a setting, and that in the next was weeks he expected to study the soul of the Halian woman. He gives a passionate, a poetle picture but it is safe to affirm that there is more realistic paychology in one page of Stendhal than it all Zola's works. The preparation for "Nana" was similar, Mr. Le Rour relates. Zola unacquaintes with the women of Nana's category, was led about by a friend; he dised and supped and made notes in the milieus where the ductuations of the market are of more interest than sentimental matters. without knowledge or understanding Zola